

From glowbugs@theporch.com Sun Jan 12 11:49:34 1997
Return-Path: <glowbugs@theporch.com>
Received: from uro (localhost.theporch.com [127.0.0.1])
by uro.theporch.com (8.8.4/AUX-3.1.1)
with SMTP id KAA13290;
Sun, 12 Jan 1997 10:40:33 -0600 (CST)
Date: Sun, 12 Jan 1997 10:40:33 -0600 (CST)
Message-Id: <199701121640.KAA13290@uro.theporch.com>
Errors-To: ws4s@infoave.net
Reply-To: glowbugs@theporch.com
Originator: glowbugs@theporch.com
Sender: glowbugs@theporch.com
Precedence: bulk
From: glowbugs@theporch.com
To: Multiple recipients of list <glowbugs@theporch.com>
Subject: GLOWBUGS digest 412
X-Listprocessor-Version: 6.0c -- ListProcessor by Anastasios Kotsikonas
X-Comment: Please send list server requests to listproc@theporch.com
Status: 0

GLOWBUGS Digest 412

Topics covered in this issue include:

- 1) Xtal sockets
by stevemo@winternet.com (Steve Moll)
- 2) Need 3.3957mHz Crystal
by kd6poc@juno.com (Adam J McLaughlin)
- 3) Push-Pull Oscillator/Transmitter
by EricNess@aol.com
- 4) Rare Tubes FS
by David Medley <davemed@worldnet.att.net>
- 5) LC calculation program - is there one?
by Dave <gekko95@ix.netcom.com>
- 6) Microwave transformers
by Murray Kelly <mkelly@faraday.dialix.com.au>

Date: Sat, 11 Jan 1997 15:28:47 -0600 (CST)
From: stevemo@winternet.com (Steve Moll)
To: GLOWBUGS@theporch.com
Subject: Xtal sockets
Message-ID: <199701112128.PAA27943@icicle.winternet.com>

Fellow bottle heaters,

Just found a neat and simple plug to hold 3579 xtals with wire leads. Radio

Shack has a plug designed for 300 ohm twin lead wall plates---snip off the third pin and you are in business. It fits perfectly in to an octal socket!!

73 Steve Moll WA0BPU Edina, MN

Date: Sat, 11 Jan 1997 16:55:24 EST
From: kd6poc@juno.com (Adam J McLaughlin)
To: glowbugs@theporch.com
Subject: Need 3.3957mHz Crystal
Message-ID: <19970111.135252.6806.0.kd6poc@juno.com>

Hello Fellow Glowbuggers!

I need a rock for 3.3957 mHz as fast as I can get it. Does anyone know of any sources where I can get this rock? I need it for a heterodyne rig.

Thanks in Advance,

Adam McLaughlin KD6POC
KD6POC@juno.com
kd6poc@kd6kwm.#nocal.ca.usa.noam

Date: Sun, 12 Jan 1997 00:45:28 -0500 (EST)
From: EricNess@aol.com
To: glowbugs@theporch.com
Subject: Push-Pull Oscillator/Transmitter
Message-ID: <970112004527_979171055@emout12.mail.aol.com>

New year greetings to my fellow lovers of fire bottles and radios that glow in the dark.

Over the holiday I finally had a chance to work on my next project; a push pull oscillator/transmitter for 40 meters. At this time I feel I am a bit to inexperienced to attempt a TPTG style transmitter and so I have chose a design that uses a crystal for the grid circuit. I built up a push pull crystal oscillator circuit using two 6C5s and it seems to oscillate quite nicely near the crystal frequency. Before I try to put this this beast on the air, I have a few questions I would like to ask the group:

1. What would be the best way to couple a push-pull stage into a low impeadance load (50 ohm coax feeding a wire dipole)? I was thinking that I should link couple the push pull tank to a second tuned circuit that is end linked.

2. I have noticed that if the tank is tuned below the frequency of the crystal, oscillation stops. As a result, it is difficult to tell optimum tuning of the tank. When tuning from minimum capacitance, I can see the plate current go up when the circuit starts oscillating and can see the current start to decrease as the tank approaches the crystal frequency; However, once I pass the crystal frequency, the oscillations stop before the plate current goes up again. Should there be a dip in plate current before the dip or is this simply the way these oscillators work?

73,

Eric, WD6DGX

Date: Sat, 11 Jan 1997 23:36:25 -0700
From: David Medley <davemed@worldnet.att.net>
To: glowbugs@theporch.com
Subject: Rare Tubes FS
Message-ID: <3.0.32.19970111233621.0068b748@postoffice.worldnet.att.net>

I have the following Telefunken tubes for sale:

REN 1104 (1)
RGN 354 (2)
RE 144UX (2)
REN 144 (1)

These tubes are new and unused in their original boxes. I bought these tubes off the shelf from a radio shop in Montevideo, Uruguay about 20 years ago. They had been in his inventory for probably 40-50 years then and these were all he had left.

Nice and I suspect rare items for a serious collector.
Anyone interested please e-mail me with an offer.

David Medley KI6QE/7 VK2IMJ
davemed@worldnet.att.net
Tucson Arizona

Date: Sat, 11 Jan 1997 23:19:16 -0800
From: Dave <gekko95@ix.netcom.com>
To: glowbugs@theporch.com
Subject: LC calculation program - is there one?
Message-ID: <199701120719.XAA00477@dfw-ix9.ix.netcom.com>

Hi gang,

Does anyone have, or know of, a shareware program that will calculate inductance if given turns/diameter/size/tpi and such parameters?

I could REALLY use one to help with some homebrewing, and I have so long ago forgotten the formulas. I know, I could use my Handbook, but I'd rather just punch in the uH value I want, the form size I have, the wire gauge I have, and have IT tell me how many turns to wind!

Thanks.

Dave WB7AWK

"Give me ambiguity or give me something else"

Date: Sun, 12 Jan 1997 21:39:16 +1100
From: Murray Kelly <mkelly@faraday.dialix.com.au>
To: glowbugs@theporch.com
Subject: Microwave transformers
Message-ID: <32D8BF54.7EE6@faraday.dialix.com.au>

I had some close encounters with microvave ovens forced on me at the w/e!

I looked at the transformers since they have come up in the last month or two.

They are indeed made with a 'gap' All the 'E's are on one side and all the 'I' bars on the other. It would not be difficult to rebuild one the 'correct way' and alternate them. There wouldn't be too many bits left over!

There were a couple of points to watch.

I measured the voltages as follows - Primary 240V (local standard)
Secondary 1500V and a filament winding of 3.5V.

I did this by applying the 240 to the secondary. There was 38V on the low voltage winding. It would make a pretty lumpish supply if you wanted that output. I suspect that in North America with 120V mains such a reversal would give 19V on the low winding. Amperage from

the ~14ga winding should be substantial.

A word of warning tho. The usual application of the transformer has the bottom end of the high tension grounded. The winding in this case was connected to the frame of the transformer. I had to unsolder it to check the voltages but you would have to satisfy yourself that the insulation was sufficient for your purposes - it was fairly minimal in this particular instance. The machine it came from was a relatively low power device (Toshiba 550W) and I suspect that newer ovens run even more volts.

If one was to apply the mains to the secondary it would be best to insure the grounded lead (not hot) was connected next the frame.

I post these figures in the pursuit of knowledge only. Experiment at your own pace and risk!

cheers.

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*****
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End of GLOWBUGS Digest 412
